(b) if so, the ranking of the first 10 of such organisation in the world;

(c) the details of some of the most spectacular achievements of ICAR; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen and expand agricultural research?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) No, Madam/Sir. India ranks fourth largest Research Organisation in the World by scientific manpower as well as by expenditure on Agriculture Research.

(b) Kindly see Statement-I, for first 10 ranks by scientific manpower and Statement-II for expenditure on Agricultural Research. (*See* below).

(c) Some of the spectacular achievements of ICAR are: Development of commercially viable rice hybrids; Export of rice; Consolidating the wheat production; Oilseed revolution; Sustaining the sugarcane production; Early maturing hybrids in cotton; World's largest producer of fruits; development of large number of hybrids in vegetables; Development of true potato seed technology; Tremendous export of flowers; Glittering possibilities in pearl-culture; Development of quality fish feed; Surgical sutures from fish gut; Embryo transfer technology in diary animals; Production of more and better wool; Crossbreeding in cattle; Farm and post-harvest mechanisation and Soil and groundwater mapping.

(d) Some steps taken to strengthen and expand agricultural research are: Perspective Plans up to 2020 AD; Agricultural Research Information System; Establishment of World's largest Gene Bank; Agricultural Human Resoruce Development Project; Establishment of new Institutes on animal Nutrition and Physiology, National Research Centre on Oilpalm, NRC on DNA Fingerprinting, NRC on Women, NRC on Orchids; Institution Village Linkage Programme.

Statment-I

Ranking of the first 10 countries in the world by Scientific personnel in Agricultural Research

1. Peoples Republic of China
2. Japan
3. USA
4. India
5. Egypt
6. Australia
7. Brazil
8. U.K.
9. Pakistan
10. France

(Source: ISNAR-Agricultural Research Indicator Series)

Statement-II

Ranking of first 10 countries in the world by expenditure on Agricultural Research

1. USA
2. Peoples Republic of China
3. Japan
4. India
5. Canada
6. U.K.
7. Brazil
8. Italy
9. France
10. Australia

(Source: ISNAR-Agricultural Research Indicator Series)

राष्ट्रीय सरसों अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

*390. **श्री राघवजी:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्वालियर में राष्ट्रीय सरसों अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय यह प्रस्ताव किस स्तर पर लम्बित है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति दिए जाने की संभावना है?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री चतुरानन मिश्र): (क) जी नहीं। हाल ही में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) लागू नहीं होता।

(ग) भरतपुर (राजस्थान) में स्थित राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र राजस्थान के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख सरसों उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों की प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगा। दो समन्वित तोरिया प्रायोजना केन्द्र मुरैना तथा जगदलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Formulation of Environment Policy

*391. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an Environment Policy, as reported in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 19th December, 1996;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are many laws directly concerned with pollution, which are not implemented at all, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to sensitize the existing police force to bring about an improvement in the implementation of such laws, instead of creating a separate force; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) The Government alreay has a policy on the environment as contained in the National Forest Policy, 1988, Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992.

(b) It is not correct that the many laws directly connected with pollution are not implemented at all. A statement indicating the number and position of cases filed in various courts under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is annexed. [*See Appendix 180, Annexure No. 59*]

(c) and (d) The Government has taken steps to sensitize various target groups for furthering the protection of the environment. These groups include, among others, the pollice force, army units and para military forces. Some such groups are provided financial assistance for organising awareness creating activities.

Requirement of Urea

*392. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of Urea required in backward districts of the country during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the estimated quantum of Urea required by the States for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) Assessment of requirement of urea is made by the Central Government for States and Union Territory Administrations in consultation with them and the fertilizer industry in advance of each cropping season namely Kharif (April to September) and Rabi (October to March). The assessment of requirement of urea in districts including backward districts is made by the States concerned. The table below gives the assessed requirement and consumption of urea in the country during the last three years:

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Assessed requirement	Consumption
1993-94	163.54	158.10
1994-95	172.52	171.12
1995-96	189.09	179.09